(ii) NOTICE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Before filing an action under clause (i), the attorney general of the State involved shall provide to the Commission—

(aa) written notice of that action; and

(bb) a copy of the complaint for that action.

(II) EXEMPTION.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—Subclause (I) shall not apply with respect to the filing of an action by an attorney general of a State under this subparagraph if the attorney general of the State determines that it is not feasible to provide the notice described in that subclause before the filing of the action.

(bb) NOTIFICATION.—In an action described in item (aa), the attorney general of a State shall provide notice and a copy of the complaint to the Commission at the same time as the attorney general files the action.

(B) INTERVENTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On receiving notice under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Commission shall have the right to intervene in the action that is the subject of the notice.

(ii) EFFECT OF INTERVENTION.—If the Commission intervenes in an action under subparagraph (A), it shall have the right—

(I) to be heard with respect to any matter that arises in that action; and

(II) to file a petition for appeal.

(C) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing any civil action under subparagraph (A), nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of that State to—

(i) conduct investigations;

(ii) administer oaths or affirmations; or

(iii) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

(D) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—In any case in which an action is instituted by or on behalf of the Commission for violation of subsection (b) or (c), no State may, during the pendency of that action, institute an action under subparagraph (A) against any defendant named in the complaint in the action instituted by or on behalf of the Commission for that violation.

(E) VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—

(i) VENUE.—Any action brought under subparagraph (A) may be brought in—

(I) the district court of the United States that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code; or

(II) a State court of competent jurisdiction.

(ii) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action brought under subparagraph (A) in a district court of the United States, process may be served wherever defendant—

(I) is an inhabitant; or

(II) may be found.

(4) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any individual who suffers injury as a result of an act, practice, or omission of a covered technology company that violates subsection (b) may bring a civil action against such company in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(B) RELIEF.—In a civil action brought under subparagraph (A) in which the plaintiff prevails, the court may award such plaintiff up to $1,000 for each day that such plaintiff was affected by a violation of subsection (b) (up to a maximum of $15,000 per each such violation per plaintiff).

(e) REQUIREMENT FOR APPROVAL OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—Section 721(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) APPROVAL REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered transaction described in subparagraph (C) is prohibited unless the Committee—

''(i) reviews the transaction under this subsection; and

''(ii) determines that the transaction does not pose a risk to the national security of the United States.

''(B) MITIGATION.—The Committee, or a lead agency on behalf of the Committee, may negotiate, enter into or impose, and enforce an agreement or condition under subsection (l)(3) with any party to a covered transaction described in subparagraph (C) to mitigate any risk to the national security of the United States that arises as a result of the covered transaction.

''(C) COVERED TRANSACTION DESCRIBED.—A covered transaction described in this subparagraph is a transaction that could result in foreign control of a United States company—

''(i) that collects, sells, buys, or processes user data and whose business consists substantially more of transferring data than manufacturing, delivering, repairing, or servicing physical goods or providing physical services; or

''(ii) that operates a social media platform or website.

''(D) USER DATA DEFINED.—For purposes of subparagraph (C), the term 'user data' means any information obtained by an entity that provides a data-based service such as a website or internet application that identifies, relates to, describes, is capable of being associated with, or could reasonably be linked with an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States without regard to whether such information is directly submitted by the individual to the entity, is derived by the entity from the observed activity of the individual, or is obtained by the entity by any other means.''.

SA 1951. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In title III of division C, insert after section 3302 the following:

SEC. 3303. MEASURES TO PREVENT IMPORTATION OF GOODS MADE WITH FORCED LABOR.

(a) DUTIES ON IMPORTS FROM XINJIANG.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the period specified in paragraph (2), there shall be imposed a duty of 100 percent ad valorem, in addition to all duties otherwise applicable, on all goods, wares, articles, or merchandise—

(A) mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China; or

(B) manufactured or assembled from any component part or material that is mined, produced, or manufactured in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

(2) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this paragraph is the period—

(A) beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) ending on the date, which may not be before the date that is one year after such date of enactment, on which the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the United States Trade Representative—

(i) determines beyond a reasonable doubt that no slave labor, forced labor, indentured labor, or child labor exists in the People's Republic of China; and

(ii) submits to Congress and makes available to the public a report on that determination.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may prescribe regulations necessary for the enforcement of paragraph (1).

(b) INELIGIBILITY OF COUNTRIES THAT USE FORCED LABOR FOR GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 502(b)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(2)) is amended—

(A) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following:

''(I) Such country is identified by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs of the Department of Labor pursuant to section 105(b)(2)(C) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)(C)) as a source country of goods that are believed to be produced by forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards.''; and

(B) in the flush text at the end, by striking ''(F),'' and all that follows through ''section 507(6)(D))'' and inserting ''and (F)''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) apply with respect to articles entered on or after the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1952. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In division B, insert after section 2510 the following:

SEC. 2511. MARKING OF ARTICLES THAT ORIGINATE IN COUNTRIES BELIEVED TO PRODUCE GOODS MADE BY FORCED LABOR OR CHILD LABOR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for an article that is required to be marked under section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) and originates in a source country to be introduced, sold, advertised, or offered for sale in commerce in the United States unless that article is legibly, indelibly, and permanently marked, in addition to being marked with the English name of the country of origin of the article as required by such section 304, as follows: ''The United States Department of Labor has reason to believe that goods from this country are produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards.''.

(b) ADDITIONAL DUTIES; DELIVERY WITHHELD; PENALTIES.—The provisions of subsections (i), (j), and (l) of section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) apply with respect to an article that is not marked as required by subsection (a) to the same extent